The CHEMIST

Bulletin of

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS, INC.
Published monthly at Easton, Pa.

FLORENCE E. WALL, *Editor*, 345 East 68th Street, New York City

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VOLUME VII — JUNE 1930 — NUMBER 8

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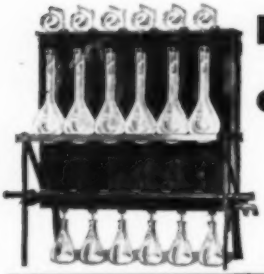
Subscription price for members, $2.00 a year.
Application pending for second class entry at Easton, Pa., post-office.



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THE ANNUAL MEETING

Afternoon Session: Business Meeting

The eighth annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemists was held on the afternoon of Saturday, May 10th, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. President Frederick E. Breithut presided.

After reading the minutes of the previous annual meeting, the Secretary submitted his report, as given on page 14.

The report of the treasurer, covering the period from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, showed a balance of $1323.58; this report was accepted as approved, subject to audit.

Reports Read

Reports on the work accomplished by standing and special committees were submitted as follows: *Licensing*, William M. Grosvenor; *Publicity*, Florence E. Wall; *The* CHEMIST, Florence E. Wall; *Navy Yard Chemists*, Henry Arnstein; *Professional Education*, M. L. Crossley; *Qualifications*, Howard S. Neiman; *Group Insurance*, Henry Arnstein; *Municipal Chemists* (New York), Jacob Jay; *Economic Survey*, Frederick J. Kenney.

Reports summarizing the activities of the individual chapters were presented as follows: for New York, by Karl M. Herstein; for Pennsylvania, by Benjamin A. Levitt; for Washington, by Daniel F. J. Lynch.

Constitutional Amendments

Dr. Breithut called attention to the proposed changes in the constitution. Due notice had been sent to all members, and the changes were presented in detail in *The* CHEMIST for April. One further amendment to **Article II,** *Section* 4, was moved and seconded as follows:

> Juniors shall consist of those who have attained the senior year in chemistry or chemical engineering in an educational institution of recognized standing.

Upon motion made and seconded, all the amendments as announced in *The* CHEMIST for April, together with this further amendment to **Article II,** as indicated above, were unanimously adopted.

The New Officers

The results of the biennial election were announced as follows:

President, Frederick E. Breithut;

Vice-President, William M. Grosvenor;

Secretary, Howard S. Neiman;

Treasurer, Joseph F. X. Harold;

Councilors (until 1933), Henry Arnstein, Herbert R. Moody, Henry G. Knight.

Also *Representatives: from* New York, Karl M. Herstein; *from* Philadelphia, Eugene F. Cayo; *from* Washington, Daniel F. J. Lynch.

Since, as Dr. Breithut remarked, the outgoing administration was practically the same as the incoming administration, there was no formal giving up and taking up to be done. He pledged his support, and that of his fellow officers, in carrying on the work that had been

accomplished during the past two years, and urged individual and personal co-operation on the part of the Institute at large toward increasing the membership in the organization so that it will be better able to make its existence felt and thus bring about more quickly the aims and objectives to which it is dedicated.

Mr. Quigley proposed a special expression of gratitude to Dr. Breithut, and to the other officers and councilors for their untiring efforts toward the advancement of the Institute; this was unanimously carried.

Reports and Prospects

The many interesting points which were brought up in the discussion of the individual reports are summarized with each report. Dr. Breithut, in thanking the committees and many individual members for their helpful co-operation and sincere efforts in furthering the interests of the Institute, proposed two questions which he wishes to leave open for general consideration:

Is there anything that can really arouse chemists?

How can we increase our membership?

And with the expressed hope that the opening of the next season will have ready some practicable answers to these questions, the meeting was adjourned.

Evening Session: Dinner and Medal Award

Dinner was served to the members and their guests in the roof ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford at seven o'clock. Special thanks go to the local committee in appreciation of their dinner arrangements, their well-planned menu, and for the delightful music furnished during dinner by the charming members of the feminine "Trio Classique."

It was a great disappointment to every one that Mr. Eastman could not be there, but he was ably represented by his personally appointed deputy, Mr. Frank W. Lovejoy, the Vice-President and General Manager of the Eastman Kodak Company. With the guests of honor, and officers of the Institute at the speakers' table were Professor Owen L. Shinn of the University of Pennsylvania, Dean Fernald of the Towne Scientific School, and Mr. F. J. Le Maistre, Secretary of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Before introducing the speakers, Dr. Breithut took the occasion to thank the city of Philadelphia, in the person of Mr. Thatcher, Secretary to Mayor Mackey, for its hospitality, symbolized by the greeting "WELCOME, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS," in electric lights on the City Hall.

Welcome by the City

In his brief address of hearty welcome, Mr. Thatcher said in part: ". . . .The City of Philadel-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1930.

Mr. George Eastman,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr.Eastman:

I cordially share in the pleasure your many friends feel in the award to you of the Medal of the American Institute of Chemists and in their satisfaction that you are thus recognized for your many-sided activities that have so usefully utilized and so considerably advanced the science of chemistry.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

phia officially received a great deal more pleasure from having that sign placed upon the City Hall calling the attention of the passing public to your convention, than you did in seeing it there. We in Philadelphia are always happy to do service to those who honor us with their presence.

"I am here to express to you ladies and gentlemen connected with this organization that the American Institute of Chemists stands out different from most organizations that exist today. If I might be permitted, I would like to refer to it as the humanitarian organization in your profession, for you are trying to raise the standard of life, in its various phases, of the men who are connected with your organization. The man or woman that in some way or other adds to the total of human happiness is the man or woman who has contributed most in the welfare of the world. . . .May each man and woman here tonight be filled with inspiration as we fall under the spell of the speakers who touch upon that great character who is being honored here this evening. It is the great men of America as individuals and not the many who are really spelling the greatness of this country. I am happy that I am here to see this recognition of Mr. Eastman take place tonight."

Mr. Neiman then read the accompanying letters from some of the friends of Mr. Eastman who could not be present at our meeting.

Mr. Neiman was instructed to have photostats made for our records and to forward the original letters to Mr. Eastman.

Dr. Breithut then introduced Dr. Mees, "one of our own profession who, as noted in the letter from Dr. Herty, is now an executive of the Eastman Company. . . and who will tell of Mr. Eastman's scientific achievements."

Dr. Mees' Address

In the recent biography of Mr. Eastman, a letter which he wrote in November, 1886, states that he had employed "a young chemist who devotes his time entirely to experiments." That was the first chemist of the Kodak Company, and he was the man who first made a film base and coated it with light-sensitive emulsion. This was accomplished two years later, in 1888.

As his business increased, Mr. Eastman employed many young chemists, some of whom have devoted their time entirely to experiments while others have been in charge of the manufacturing operations of the company. The history of the Kodak Company has been that of a chemical industry, and from the earliest days Mr. Eastman recognized that, as the operations of photography are largely chemical, the progress of the company would be tied up with the progress of chemistry so that hundreds of trained chemists have been employed by the company.

Photography is an applied science derived from the pure sciences of chemistry and physics. Its position among the sciences may be compared perhaps to that of physiology, which is the chemistry and physics of living matter, while photography is the application of chemistry and physics to light-sensitive material.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 9, 1930

Mr. George Eastman
Care American Institute
of Chemists
Bellevue Stratford Hotel
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I fully intended to be present tomorrow evening on the occasion of the Annual Award of the American Institute of Chemists' Medal, but circumstances have arisen which make my presence here imperative. It is a real deprivation for me to be unable to join you on this important occasion.

I congratulate you on receiving this honor, and I also congratulate the American Institute of Chemists in thus showing its appreciation of your many and great contributions to Science.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

S. W. Stratton

President

Photographic material itself is made by chemical processes. After exposure to the camera, it is treated with chemical solutions and the life and behavior of the final photograph are dependent upon chemical considerations. It was no doubt this intimate relation between photography and chemistry which made Mr. Eastman sympathetic when in 1918 the suggestion was made that the research laboratory at Rochester should undertake the preparation of synthetic organic chemicals for use in the university and industrial chemical laboratories of the United States.

Mr. Eastman's reasons for undertaking the preparation of synthetic organic chemicals were fundamentally that he realized that the continuance of effective research in pure organic chemistry in the United States at that time was dependent upon the establishment of a satisfactory source of synthetic reagents. It was not to be expected that chemists could prepare all the material that they wanted, going back to the simplest raw materials in order to get reagents required for their work. At that time a source of synthetic reagents in the United States was not in sight. It was unlikely that co-operation among the universities would provide a satisfactory supply, and the large companies interested in the chemical industry, especially those producing dyes, who might be expected to take up the matter were so busy with the supply of chemical products in bulk that it would have been quite impossible for them to do anything in the matter for some years.

The field of synthetic chemistry was an entirely new departure for the Eastman Kodak Company. It had hitherto confined its commercial activities strictly to the field of photography, but although it was pointed out to Mr. Eastman that the production of synthetic chemicals could not be considered likely to be profitable, he nevertheless at once approved the proposal that work should be initiated, and the department of synthetic chemistry was started at Rochester.

It is fortunate for the possibility of success in the new department that Dr. Hans T. Clarke was available as its leader. Dr. Clarke's knowledge of synthetic chemistry and enthusiasm for the new project made possible a very rapid development of the work, and he continued as the head of the department until 1928, when he left to become professor of biochemistry at Columbia University. By that time the department was fully established, and it was possible for Dr. Clarke's successors to carry on the work.

In 1921, the work of the department, especially on its scientific side, was summarized in a paper presented before the Society of Chemical Industry at its meeting at Montreal. At that time, the general policy of the department was presented and its progress detailed. By August, 1921, 1144 synthetic organic chemicals were in stock, whereas in August, 1919, about one year after the laboratory was started only 265 chemicals were available. Of the 1144 in 1921, about 700 had been prepared or purified in the laboratory, the greater number being synthesized from the raw materials.

From the financial point of view, the work was being conducted at a considerable loss. This loss was involved primarily by the attempt to cover a wide range of chemicals, making as large a number available in as short a time as possible. This policy involved the production of small stocks of chemicals at a much higher cost than if larger stocks of fewer materials had been prepared. By making only those chemicals which could be prepared profitably and for which there was a considerable demand, the financial loss could have been averted and a profit made, but this would have meant abandoning the aims of the undertaking.

It was thought in 1921 that with the improved methods of preparation at lower costs which were becoming available to the department, with the increased number of chemicals available, and with

CARL W. ACKERMAN

52 Gramercy Park,
New York City,
May 2, 1930.

My dear Mr. Neiman:

I doubt very much whether I shall be able to accept your very kind invitation to be present when the Medal of the American Institute of Chemists is awarded to Mr. Eastman. A previous engagement involving some community obligations may make it impossible for me to be in Philadelphia on the Tenth.

Because Mr. Eastman is the most modest man I ever met I refrained from expressing any personal opinions in the biography. But, I am convinced that when the history of this so-called machine age is written that Mr. Eastman will stand out as the greatest figure of this period. He was the first business man in the United States to formulate and put into practice the modern policy of large scale production at low costs for a world market, backed by research and advertising. He was, undoubtedly, one of the first industrialists to employ a chemist to devote his entire time to experiments. Letters of inquiry which I sent to more than one thousand directors of research in the United States disclosed that Mr. Eastman was among the first five pioneers in industrial research.

Therefore, your honor is a just recognition of his pioneer work and the great record of his company and his associates.

But Mr. Eastman is more than a successful business man. He saw the need of leisure and the greater need of providing wholesome and restful diversions for men and women during their leisure hours. His insight into the problems and the needs of education,-scientific, medical and dental, is unsurpassed by any individual outside of educational lines. He has long believed that continuous employment at high wages is an insurance against "technological unemployment" and he has practiced it in his own business.

Mr. Eastman is a great technician with the vision, sympathy and understanding of the best among his fellow-countrymen.

You are honoring a man who is destined to be an heroic figure.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,
Carl W. Ackerman

Mr. Howard S. Neiman.

the increasing sales, the losses would be minimized, although it was thought improbable that the department would ever be able to make a profit or, indeed, to carry any of the interest or overhead on the investment which should rightly be charged to it. It was stated that in such a case the undertaking would be considered to be successful as establishing a source of organic chemicals for the research worker in the United States.

The anticipations of 1921 have been realized, and more than realized. The last price list issued by the department contains the names of approximately 2600 chemicals, the largest selection of organic chemicals available to the research workers of any country. The prices have been reduced year by year as new methods become available, so that while the prices are still somewhat high as compared with the foreign price of chemicals made by scientific men receiving the much lower rates of remuneration obtaining abroad, the cost of organic chemicals to the research worker is lower in proportion to living costs in this country than anywhere else. The department continued to make a loss for some years, but by 1926 the corner had been turned and the department is at the present time not merely meeting its running costs but paying its fair share of overhead and interest, so that it is paying its way on a commercial basis, a result which is particularly gratifying because it ensures stability for the undertaking in the future.

The methods employed in the department are those which were laid down originally, and we believe that it was owing to the adoption of those methods that the undertaking has met with practical and commercial success. It was realized originally that it would not be feasible to install large-scale apparatus suitable for one process only; that it would be necessary to operate with apparatus applicable to as many processes as possible and to work on as large a scale as this limitation permits. Thus, with the exception of a few jacketed kettles, centrifuges, etc., the apparatus used is such as can be found in any chemical laboratory. The buildings and internal equipment of the laboratories are on as cheap a scale as possible, and it is thus inexpensive to introduce modifications as the progress of the work may make them desirable. Descriptions of the methods employed in the laboratory, the new types of apparatus devised, have all been published, so that there is no need to refer to them here.

During the last two and a half years a bi-monthly pamphlet dealing with various applications of synthetic organic chemicals, methods of preparation, and apparatus has been published by the department under the title of *Synthetic Organic Chemicals*.

From the beginning, Mr. Eastman laid down the principle that the department was intended to be of service to the American chemist, and this has led to the adoption of some principles rather unusual in commercial undertakings. The processes employed in the preparation of the chemicals are available without charge or question to all applicants. Many of them have been published in the volumes of *Organic Synthesis*, of which Dr. Clarke, together with Dr. Adams, Dr. Conant, and Dr. Kamm, has been an editor. These volumes now represent the most valuable collection in the world of practical instructions for the preparation of organic chemicals, and the Eastman Kodak Company has been proud to be associated with the other workers in the United States who have made their publication possible.

Started as a vital necessity to the scientific prosperity of the country, the department of synthetic organic chemistry is developing into a successful though small commercial undertaking without, let us hope, losing sight of its original purpose or of the policies which were laid down at its inception.

The development of the Department of Synthetic Chemistry, however, has

First Church
Waterbury, Connecticut

[illegible]
MINISTER

[illegible]
CHURCH SECRETARY

[illegible]

May 8, 1930.

Dear Mr. Neiman:

Your kind letter of April 28 inviting me to be present at the Award of the Medal of the American Institute of Chemists to Mr. George Eastman on May 10 has been forwarded to me from Hampton Institute.

I appreciate the honor of this invitation and wish that it were possible for me to accept it. Since my term of office as Principal of Hampton Institute ended on July 1, 1929, I am perhaps not entitled to participate even by letter in this occasion as a representative of the Institute. On the other hand, having been connected with the Institute during the entire period of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund campaign, which was so memorably marked by Mr. Eastman's great generosity, I feel in a measure qualified to express the admiration and appreciation which all of us who were concerned in that enterprise felt and have continued to feel for Mr. Eastman.

It seems a fitting culmination of a career marked by such industry, keen insight, sound judgement and imaginative boldness that Mr. Eastman should devote himself so largely as he has to generous yet discriminating deeds of philanthropy. The aid which he has given to Negro education will bear fruit richly through all the generations that are to come. Every friend of the Negro must be deeply and forever grateful to Mr. Eastman for his wonderful gifts and for the sympathy and goodwill which they betoken. We are happy to join in the tributes of honor which are being so justly paid to him and to wish him many more years of the joyful experience described in the words of Him who said "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Very truly yours,

James E. Gregg

Mr. Howard S. Neiman, Secretary,
American Institute of Chemists,
2110 Woolworth Building,
233 Broadway, New York City.

been of course only a small part of the chemical activities of the Eastman Kodak Company. In addition to the large chemical departments at Kodak Park, the Company has established a strictly chemical plant at Kingsport, Tennessee. Starting as a wood distillation plant for the preparation of methanol, acetone, and acetic acid, this has just been expanded by the erection of a large cellulose acetate factory, and a plant for the manufacture of hydroquinone is now in course of erection there.

At the recent annual dinner in London of the Institution of Chemical Engineers the President and Sir Josiah Stemp deplored the frequent absence from the executive ranks of technical industries of men trained in the sciences.

In the Eastman Kodak Company, chemists and chemical engineers are to be found not only in the factories and in the laboratories but in the executive offices and on the Board of Directors. While not himself a chemist, Mr. Eastman has known how to work with chemists, how to appreciate their value, to sympathize with their problems, and to utilize their science. He ascribes his success and that of his company in no small degree to the co-operation which he has been able to establish with the chemical profession.

At the conclusion of Dr. Mees' address, Dr. Breithut requested Dr. Hans T. Clarke to rise and identify himself to his fellow members and the guests present.

In his brief address of presentation, Dr. Breithut remarked that one of the reasons why the Institute is so deeply appreciative to Mr. Eastman is because he has always recognized and rewarded the services of the technical men in his Company. He introduced Mr. Lovejoy as a graduate of the chemical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and presented the medal as a "slight token of appreciation of the great work which Mr. Eastman has done for American chemists, for the American chemical industry, and for humanity in general."

Mr. Lovejoy's Acceptance

Mr. Eastman wishes me to express to all his extreme regret that circumstances did not permit his presence here, but even if circumstances had been more favorable, I doubt if he would have been here, for, as Mr. Ackerman has said in his letter, Mr. Eastman is an extremely modest man, not given to publicity, and he shrinks from that sort of thing. He is nevertheless deeply appreciative of what is going on this evening. I have been fortunate in being associated with Mr. Eastman for over forty years, and from my first-hand information I can certify to what Dr. Mees has said as to Mr. Eastman's interest in chemistry and technical education in general.

His great gifts to scientific and technical education were not made because of solicitation. They are the results of an intelligent and carefully considered plan for the disposal of part of his wealth. He believes thoroughly that the future depends wholly on education, and so it is mainly through education that he expresses his benefactions. As Dr. Mees has said, Mr. Eastman is not a chemist. He never had any technical education except self-education because his own early education ended with the common school.

Those of us who have known him well, know that he has a great appreciation and knowledge of the problems of chemistry and great sympathy with the workers in chemistry. He has never hesitated to increase the facilities for the work

TELEPHONE
LEXINGTON 1880
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CHARLES H. HERTY
INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANT
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

May 6, 1930

Dr. F. E. Breithut, President,
American Institute of Chemists,
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Breithut:

I regret exceedingly that the necessity of a trip South will make it impossible for me to be present at the award of the medal of the American Institute of Chemists to Mr. George Eastman.

Through his early recognition of the importance of research in the development of an industry, Mr. Eastman set a worthy example to American industry, an example which today is being widely followed, to the great betterment of so many lines of industrial activity in America.

Another example which Mr. Eastman has set, and which is just as worthy of following, is the advancement of the chief of his Research Department, Dr. C. E. K. Mees, to a vice-presidency in his corporation, thereby bringing the scientific and the financial interests into closer and more helpful contact.

Unselfishly and with a foreknowledge of certain financial loss, Mr. Eastman performed a fine service for all research workers in the development of an adequate supply of American-made research chemicals, which have proved so helpful in the saving of time and the facilitating of chemical research in the laboratories of both our industries and our educational institutions.

I congratulate the Institute on its award, and I beg that you will express to Mr. Eastman my good wishes and deep appreciation of all that he has done.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Herty

nor to increase the number of chemists in his organization, and thus the Eastman Company is an outstanding example of the application of technical science to industry. Again quoting Dr. Mees, he has the gratitude of all of us who have been associated with the company as an institution. Mr. Eastman really believes in the importance of chemistry. Of the first four buildings erected in 1889–90, one was a chemical laboratory, which has progressed greatly, especially since Dr. Mees was installed as head of the research department.

Your President has asked me to say something of Mr. Eastman's life not related to business or chemistry. I think Mr. Eastman is distinguished from other men who have given to education, mainly because he has given not only of his wealth, but also so largely of himself. Everything that he has done has been done with a definite purpose. One of the most outstanding examples of his philanthropy is the Institution known as the Rochester Dental Dispensary, which is the second of its kind in the world. He is constantly giving of his interest and time to its problems.

Another side of Mr. Eastman's life is his interest in music. How he became interested in music, I do not know. Certainly it was not from personal talent, because he himself says that he is a "musical moron;" but it is an ever-increasing pleasure to him. Mr. Eastman conceived the idea of a magnificent motion picture theatre in which to exhibit films of his company. The proceeds from this theatre went to the support of the Eastman School of Music which he established. From the School of Music was recruited an orchestra for the Theatre, which, after several years, became the nucleus of the present Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

I can tell you little of Mr. Eastman's interests outside of chemistry. But I wish to say to you for Mr. Eastman, that this honor and distinction which you have conferred upon him tonight, are very greatly appreciated by him.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE:

The Institute season of 1929–1930 has been undoubtedly the most constructive one in its history.

I feel that it is not necessary to prolong my report with special reference to the many activities of the Institute during the past season as detailed information may be obtained from the reports of the various committees which will be presented during this meeting.

The raising of the qualifications for membership from four years to six years of educational training and the increasing of the annual Fellowship dues from five dollars to ten dollars have necessarily curbed to some extent the increase in membership, but the benefits which have resulted have more than offset any inconveniences which may have occurred.

The present qualifications for membership have been given considerable thought by the Councilors, and have been the subject of many discussions between them, and it would seem that some change should be made which will offer some class of membership to those chemists who have not enjoyed six years of collegiate training. The Councilors

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 8, 1930

The American Institute of Chemists
2110 Woolworth Building
New York City

Gentlemen:

The decision of The American Institute of Chemists to award the Medal of that Institute to Mr. George Eastman for outstanding service to the science of chemistry and the profession of chemistry in America is one of the most worthy awards which could possibly have been made.

The recently published life of Mr. Eastman, by Carl Ackerman, sets forth in illuminating detail the evidence of Mr. Eastman's pioneering work in connection with the use of chemistry as an aid to industry and his confidence in the selection of chemists as lieutenants in his great enterprise.

These things alone would justify the award of the medal to him; but when one takes into account, further, the magnificent liberality of his contributions for the advancement of technical education to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and, in particular, his provision for the unique developments made at that institution in the training of chemical engineers, one recognizes that the significance of Mr. Eastman for the advancement of chemical science is far greater than would be indicated alone by his faith in chemists and chemistry in the development of his own enormous business.

I cannot content myself with what I have already stated in approval of your action, for it seems to me that the fact that Mr. Eastman's confidence in education as a major factor in the development of the better life of our country shown in his great gifts to music and general education in the University of Rochester and elsewhere, marks him as one of the outstanding figures in the life of America in our time which it is very appropriate for such an organization as The American Institute of Chemists to recognize with any honor which it is in their power to bestow.

It is a source of great regret that I cannot personally be present at the meeting at which this award is to be made.

Very sincerely yours,

Rush Rhees

Rush Rhees
President

RR:K

will undoubtedly be governed by a full discussion of the matter by the members present at this meeting.

The value of the increase in dues has been fully demonstrated by the ability of the Council to undertake constructive work which would otherwise have been impossible, and by the enlarged and improved service of the Secretary's office.

The work of the Institute has so grown in magnitude that the question of a paid secretary should receive most careful attention.

The CHEMIST in its present form is one of the outstanding features of the past season. It represents a medium whereby the members of the Institute may be advised of its activities and whereby the scientific world may be informed of the work and importance of the Institute as the representative body of American chemists. *The* CHEMIST is unequaled in appearance and informative matter by any other association publication and it is destined to be recognized as the authoritative source of information regarding the economic and professional position of the American chemist.

The work of the Institute in the licensing of chemists, in the formation of a uniform employment contract, in its efforts on behalf of the Municipal Chemists of the City of New York and for the Navy Chemists, and in other lines of endeavor for the betterment of the chemist in general, are reflected in the reports submitted upon these various subjects.

The membership of the Institute is as follows:

Honorary Fellows	5
Life Members	1
Fellows	504
Associates	62
Juniors	22
TOTAL	594

The following actions were taken during the past season:

ELECTED:	
Life Members	1
Fellows	80
Associates	10
Juniors	5
TOTAL	96
DECEASED:	
Fellows	3
RESIGNED:	
Fellows	8
DROPPED FROM MEMBERSHIP:	
Fellows	17
Associates	8
Juniors	1
TOTAL	37

Two Associates were raised to Fellows.

The net increase in membership during the past season was 59. The increase in dues has had little, or no, effect upon the present membership.

At the last annual meeting with the lower dues, there were 70 delinquents, while at this meeting there are but 35, and it is interesting to note that these 35 are divided as follows:

New York Chapter	5
Washington Chapter	6
Philadelphia Chapter	7

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

May 6, 1930.

Mr. Howard S. Neiman, Secretary
American Institute of Chemists
2110 Woolworth Building
233 Broadway, New York City

My dear Mr. Neiman:

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that I cannot be present on the occasion of your award to Mr. George Eastman of the Medal of the American Institute. I should like directly to have a share in paying tribute to the man whose service to his fellowmen has meant so much in the increase of comfort, of happiness and of well-being to the human race in all parts of the world, both directly and indirectly.

We of the Negro race have special reason beyond all this to be grateful to Mr. Eastman for the interest which he has taken in the particular problems of the advancement of my people through both Hampton and Tuskegee Institute, both of which for many years have enjoyed his encouragement and support in the work that they are trying to do.

His constant aid, as generous as it has been discriminating, has been an encouragement and inspiration of the utmost value. For this and for many other things we like to think of him as the friend of all mankind.

Yours very sincerely,

Principal.

dhb/

and the remaining 17 are stationed at considerable distances from any of the chapters.

During the season of 1928–29 there were twelve resignations, while during the past season there were but eight.

As an increase in membership is largely dependent upon the personal solicitation of the members, it is important that each chapter formulate and operate some system by which the qualified chemists in its territory may be brought into membership.

It is equally important that members in outlying districts be energized into obtaining sufficient members to form additional chapters.

It is a pleasure to note an awakening interest on the part of the several Chapters, whose activities during the past year have shown a better appreciation of the practical value of the Institute, but there is still much that they can do to raise the standards of the American chemist through its channels of helpfulness.

The Councilors have untiringly and unselfishly sacrificed their time and their convenience in the solving of the many problems that have presented themselves, and in devising and adopting new methods of accomplishing the aims and objects of the Institute, and too much praise cannot be given them for the results they have obtained. But more welcome to them than praise or words of appreciation will be the individual effort of each member to bear some of these burdens and to use every possible endeavor to strengthen the Institute, both numerically and ethically.

The American Institute of Chemists has proved itself worthy of its high place among the scientific and economic societies of this country and its future is dependent upon the intelligent activities of its members.

Respectfully submitted,
HOWARD S. NEIMAN, *Secretary*

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC SURVEY

The report presented by Mr. Kenney on the work done by his committee on the survey of economic conditions of chemists was essentially the same as that made at the annual meeting of the New York Chapter (see page 38).

The questionnaire as planned is comprehensive but very simple so that it can be answered with as little trouble as possible. It is also so devised that there will be no way of identifying the person who sends it in. With this assurance that confidential information will not be broadcast indiscriminately, or otherwise abused or misused, the committee hopes for full and sincere co-operation on the part of chemists everywhere in helping them to assemble this valuable information which is so badly needed.

Cable Address "Edison New York"

From the Laboratory

Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J.

Fort Myers,
Florida,
May 6, 1930.

American Institute of Chemists,
233 Broadway, Room 2110
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Allow me to express my appreciation of your courteous invitation to attend the presentation to Mr. George Eastman of the Annual Award of the Institute on Saturday, May tenth. I regret that it will not be my privilege to be present as I am still in Florida and expect to remain here until some time next month.

It gives me much pleasure, however, to learn of the honor that the Institute has decided to confer upon my friend George Eastman to signify its approval and acknowledgment of his outstanding achievements in the science of chemistry. His contributions towards the advancement of the science have been of a high character and of great practical value to the world.

Yours very truly

Thos A Edison

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

The seventy-third meeting of the Council of the American Institute of Chemists was held at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford at Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, May 10, 1930, at one o'clock.

President Dr. Frederick E. Breithut presided. The following councilors and officers were present: Messrs. Henry Arnstein, Ross A. Baker, M. L. Crossley, Neil E. Gordon, William M. Grosvenor, D. F. J. Lynch, Howard S. Neiman, Frederick W. Zons.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was presented and submitted to the Annual Meeting for action.

The Secretary stated that he had received from the Washington Chapter a suggested classification of chemists in Government service.

Upon motion made and seconded, Dr. Crossley moved that this report be referred to a committee of three to be studied and reported upon at the next meeting of the Council. Dr. Breithut appointed Dr. Crossley, Dr. Zons, and Mr. Lynch to serve on this Committee.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Association of Municipal Chemists of the City of New York, regarding the classifications of chemists, and the letter was referred to the President for action.

Dr. Arnstein reported for the Committee on Navy Yard Chemists, and upon motion of Dr. Crossley, the present Navy Yard Committee is continued in office and requested to re-open the situation in order to determine if some definite action can be undertaken.

The names of new members elected at this meeting are on page 42.

There being no other business presented to the meeting, adjournment was taken.

The last meeting of the season was held at The Chemists' Club, New York, on Friday, June 13, 1930, with Dr. Grosvenor presiding, and eight officers and councilors present.

Florence E. Wall was appointed Editor of *The* CHEMIST for 1930-31; the Chapter representatives were appointed collaborators.

It was resolved to discontinue the use of stamps for membership certificates.

Several new members were elected; see page 42.

HOWARD S. NEIMAN,
Secretary

Please pass this copy of *The* CHEMIST on to some eligible chemist who is not yet a member of the Institute. Additional copies and an application blank may be obtained from the secretary, Howard S. Neiman. See form inside back cover.

REPORT OF LICENSING COMMITTEE

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE:

Permit me to report on the work of the Licensing Committee for the year 1929 to 1930.

During the summer of 1929 the Committee met frequently, examined the license laws of the various states for various professions, and made repeated drafts of proposed license laws based largely on the statutes at present in force for licensing of engineers and other professional men in New York, New Jersey, and other states.

Toward the latter part of the summer a final tentative draft was completed and submitted for criticism to Judge William N. Cohen, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the New York Bar Association. His opinion was that the bill was excellent as drafted but that it probably would not be possible for a small group of chemists (or even so small a group as all chemists, even if they could be solidly united) to secure the passage of a bill so intelligently planned for public protection and so effective as this draft of a bill seemed likely to be. That seems to be the chief, if not the only, objection raised by all those whom we have consulted.

To this your Committee replied by inviting Judge Cohen to dinner and explaining that it was not the intention of the Committee, nor of the Institute, to agitate the passage of the Chemical License Law in New York or any other state. We wished merely to be prepared as far as possible for the occasion which would certainly arise, sooner or later, when the general demand for licensing of chemists would overwhelm any objection the chemists might individually have to such licensing.

It was explained to him that many thoughtful and public-spirited chemists believe licensing to be a necessity, primarily, for the proper dignity of the profession. It was admitted, however, that the larger numerical proportion of chemists would probably object, just as the larger proportion of engineers had objected to any form of licensing. It was admitted that majority opinion of chemists and chemical engineers would probably never be co-ordinated in favor of licensing until after licensing had been in force for some time; and that this Committee and this Institute did not wish to make any move to force upon the profession something to which a large proportion of the less far-sighted, or less experienced, or less public-spirited chemists might object.

It was pointed out that, after studying the question, the Committee (and probably the Institute at large) conceived its function to be primarily co-operative and constructive. Our object and our recommendation to the Institute would be to prepare, with the co-operation of the American Institute

of Chemical Engineers, the American Bar Association, and the American Medical Association, if possible, a form of license bill which all four of these national organizations could unite in supporting if, as, and when any of the States should consider the licensing of chemists to be desirable.

Judge Cohen then said that that was an entirely different matter; that if the Medical and Bar Associations undertook to support a particular form of license law from the outside, no amount of petty and destructive criticism by certain of the chemists from the inside would probably have any effect on the legislatures. Consequently, he believed that the very features of the proposed bill which might seem too drastic to be passed, if they were introduced by the chemists alone, would rather help to secure the passage of a satisfactory bill if it were introduced with the support of interests representing the public welfare alone in seeking to control chemical licensing and make it effective.

Your committee then submitted to the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers a brief statement of the reasons for, and the ultimate uncertainty of, movements for restrictive licensing of chemists in many states at least. Copies of the tentative draft of the bill were enclosed. A request was made that, since the chemical engineers would in many cases be affected by such laws, the Institute of Chemical Engineers should appoint a committee to co-operate with our own committee in seeking the best possible form of bill

This was done at the annual meeting of the Chemical Engineers last December. I was privately advised that at that time there was not a quorum of the Council present. We were later advised by the Chemical Engineers that they were sitting in on conferences with the Engineering Council and the Foundation Societies for discussion of licensing so that independent action would be unwise.

To this we replied that the subject under discussion by us was not the licensing of engineers, for they were already licensed and that it had been rather badly done because the majority of the Engineers were not willing to co-operate at the time. The subject we offered for discussion was—what would happen to chemists? We trusted that the members of the Institute of Chemical Engineers had not so far forgotten its nativity as to feel incapable of acting independently of the other Engineering Societies where chemistry alone was involved. To this no formal reply has yet been received. Informally, we learned that a committee of one was appointed at the next council meeting to confer with us on the subject, but he has not yet arrived.

It seemed wise to determine independently what the attitude of the Engineering Societies actually is and how far they might be responsible for the attitude of the Chemical

Engineers. Most of the more experienced men in the Big-Four engineering societies apparently desire the best possible license laws and would be interested and active in co-operating with us. The majority of the members of one of the big national societies, however, may not yet wholly realize that licensing is already a fact in many states, is bound to become so in many more states, that the passage of some sort of license laws in the different states is no longer a question for discussion at all, that it might as well be regarded as inevitable sooner or later in all states and that the only real question is what kind of license law is to be preferred.

These engineers, like the chemists, have no choice except, on the one hand, unsuccessful obstruction resulting in a poor law, badly framed and politically administered, tending to confuse and degrade the profession, and not protecting the public; or, on the other hand, hearty co-operation to secure a carefully framed bill, powerfully lobbied so that sectional politics shall have no opportunity of emasculating it, so framed, administered, and enforced by representatives of the technical societies who know what they are talking about, that we can avoid having a board examine some engineer who specializes in sulfuric acid construction about the details of designing a soap factory or the thermodynamics of colloid equilibrium.

The situation, therefore, appears to be in fact somewhat delicate and we are reporting to you more or less in confidence because it may take six months or a year, possibly two years, to bring about the unanimous action which the major engineering societies are seeking to accomplish in the engineering field. It may be good policy for the chemists not to make any effort to hurry matters until they can have the unanimous support of these societies as well as the hearty co-operation and the benefit of experience from the older men in the engineering fields.

All we can at present offer, therefore, is the assurance that your committee is not asleep on the job. All we solicit is your confidence and patience that we may work out the delicate situation, as seems best from day to day, with the advice and co-operation of the National Council.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR,
Chairman
KARL M. HERSTEIN
FREDERICK J. KENNEY

Discussion

DR. GROSVENOR'S report evoked a long and comprehensive discussion, touching upon such points as co-operation with the New York State Board of Professional Education, other chemical societies, the committee on the grading and licensing of government chemists, etc.

In answering his questioners, Dr. Grosvenor said:

As a committee we worked more slowly so that the law might be accepted in all States, and so that there could be uniformity rather than different laws, as now exists in engineering licensing. The engineers in New York today, for example, have a serious fight on their hands because of the fact that the architects are trying to get laws passed so that engineers cannot sign building plans, though that work is strictly engineering and not architecture. Anything we have to offer our State or any State Board would be received in an entirely different way and treated with entirely different respect if it were advocated by the chemists only, from the ready acceptance it would have if advocated by the medical profession and the legal profession for their service rather than for the chemical interests.

. . . . We have not discussed this licensing proposition with any chemical society as a whole, because we felt it unwise to appear to force a licensing system on any chemist. We felt that a request for co-operation might be understood by the vast majority as a first move toward forcing a licensing law upon chemists. . . . As a matter of experience in the engineering field it was found that the development of such a movement was far from successful when not co-ordinated with a number of other organizations. That not until a program was established was it wise to begin stirring the question up in the vast body of membership. They tried to establish themselves first and gain the backing of their own membership. From their experience, perhaps it would never be wise for us to direct or guide any licensing law in any state primarily as chemists. It would be much more successfully done from the outside. Even within our own group there might be sectional and classified differences of opinion. A law which would satisfy those seeking first to protect the public might antagonize other members. . . .

We have been advised that it would be very much wiser for us not to take the position of urging licensing, but to place ourselves in the position of having the right sort of license law prepared and the right sort of law passed when the time comes to pass some law. We want the advice of men more experienced in that field, and need a bill drawn with the co-operation of such committees as will permit the Engineering, Bar, and Medical Societies to work in co-operation on that bill.

MR. HERSTEIN closed the discussion by recounting some of the experiences of the Licensing Committee during their preliminary work last year:

. . . . There are forty-eight states but only twenty-eight have any sort of licensing laws, and the requirements are diverse in the extreme. The grouping of engineers also varies. In Pennsylvania there is a high standard; in New York State anyone who operates a steam boiler can be licensed. In New Jersey the State Licensing Board is administrated by civil engineers, but there is a battle on between two groups of engineers to amend the membership of the board so it will be able to understand and deal with all types of engineering.

Some states recognize licenses from other states, and others do not. Each state had to be studied and reported separately. Our Committee wants to avoid this in the case of chemists. It was proposed that a board be made up from the members of the various chemical societies, and that the educational requirements and experience requirements for chemists be very clearly defined. From a study of the engineering laws we learned that we have to go slowly in suggesting that a licensing law for chemists should be advocated now.

REPORT ON *The* CHEMIST

To THE PRESIDENT AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL:

It has been my pleasure to serve as Editor of *The* CHEMIST for five months. Counting the December number, which was turned over to me at the proof-reading stage, and the May number which is going out now, I have been responsible for six issues. The work of the season will be completed in the number for June which is to be assembled as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting.

The hearty response to the President's message, as set forth on the cover of the December number, made possible a January number which set a standard that we all hope to maintain. With each number, however, this has become increasingly difficult, through lack of material.

We feel eternally grateful to those who have contributed papers and notes of interest, but the response from the membership at large has been very disappointing. A good club paper can do much to help any organization, but to do the most good, it should represent the work of the membership, with its editorial office merely a clearing house for the members' contributions, and its editor a person who *edits* this matter (*i. e.*, prepares it for publication) and puts in his own words only to help maintain an established policy.

Writing a paper is an entirely different matter. It is a rare writer who can prevent a paper from seeming obviously a "one-man job," when, as was the case with one issue of *The* CHEMIST, all but a very few pages had been written by the editor.

In the hope of interesting non-member chemists in the Institute three issues of the paper were in editions of five thousand; over three thousand were mailed to names on selected lists. Interest was undoubtedly stimulated, but the actual number of inquiries received has been relatively small, showing that intensive follow-up will be needed to effect any material increase in our membership. The edition has since been cut to three thousand, and now stands at one thousand until our numbers warrant further increase.

As a policy we have established the promulgation of the aims and objectives of the Institute, and have tried to keep *The* CHEMIST as a medium for the dissemination of articles and items that should be of particular interests to chemists, as persons, not to the science of chemistry of which they are the practitioners. There is no danger, then, of our paper running over into the field of any other publication now offered. Contributions should be submitted with that policy in mind. Here, at least, is a paper in which a chemist can express himself personally instead of hiding behind his impersonal work.

By way of suggestions for pro-

ducing Bigger and Better Chemists (figuratively and literally), we submit the following:

1. Make the post of editor of *The* CHEMIST appointive, as already covered by the new *By-law XIII*, but renewable each year at the first Council meeting after the Annual Meeting. This will afford a good opportunity for a change when it becomes desirable or necessary, and will assure the avoidance of monotony of view-point, style, and other evils attendant on a "one-man publication."

2. Have each chapter elect or appoint an official reporter who will be responsible for covering chapter activities in detail, furnish a story account of addresses at meetings, personal items of interest about members, etc. This should be in addition to the work of the secretary, who should be responsible only for sending in the official minutes of meetings held. The only qualification necessary for this post is enough reportorial style of writing to obviate the need for much rewriting on the part of the Editor.

3. Employ a professional solicitor for advertisements, who will work on a commission basis. We suggest that such a person be located now that he may book advertisers for the next volume of *The* CHEMIST because most budgets are closed by now. We suggest also, that nominal rates be fixed, and that card announcements be solicited from Institute members so that their own activities may be brought to the attention of readers for whatever mutual benefit may result.

Respectfully submitted,
The CHEMIST
by FLORENCE E. WALL,
Editor

Discussion

DR. CROSSLEY commented as follows:

I want to emphasize what Miss Wall said as to the obligation of the Institute as a whole to *The* CHEMIST. I mean by not confining work on *The* CHEMIST to the Councilors and to the Editor. Here at last for the first time chemists have a paper of their own, and we want the members of the Institute at large to use *The* CHEMIST for their expression. Two years ago much of the discussion centered on the question of a suitable publication. Up to that time we had had only a mimeographed bulletin. It was then argued that an effective publication was wanted for self-expression by the chemists themselves.

DR. BREITHUT and DR. ZONS urged the immediate appointment of contributing editors for *The* CHEMIST so that a staff can be in good working order for the next season.

***The* CHEMIST has plenty of room for advertisements. If you know of prospects whose advertisements you would like to see in these pages, please send us the names, and we shall write to them.**

REPORT OF QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE

To THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS:

There is little to report except that the Committee has passed upon all of the applicants accepted during this year. It may be interesting to you to know the methods by which the Qualifications Committee passes upon those who apply for membership in the American Institute of Chemists. Each member of the Committee examines the applications and reports upon them without consultation with other members of the Committee. Each member of the Committee thus expresses his opinion in an unbiased way. If the opinions are unanimous, the applicant is then approved by the Council and elected. If the opinions are not unanimous, then the entire application is laid before the National Council. The Committee has little difficulty in deciding the educational qualifications of the applicant, because they are in the Constitution, but sometimes differences regarding the actual practical experience of the applicant arise.

There is always the desire to be of Institute service to some of those young chemists who have not been fortunate enough to have six years of collegiate education. We have before us today four applications of young men who have had four years of education, and yet we can do nothing for them. Under the present qualifications there is no possible way for such a young man to join, even as a Junior. I, personally, feel that the Institute should offer some sort of membership to these young men who have had the present generally recognized collegiate schooling of four years in some college and I hope that some method may be devised whereby we can get these young men into Institute membership.

HOWARD S. NEIMAN, *Chairman*

Discussion

It was brought out that the newest amendment to the constitution covered this very point, and that henceforth Junior membership is open to students in the senior year of collegiate work.

With this opening, the Institute is now in a position to lay its plans before undergraduate college students and teach them early the value of co-ordinating their studies toward professional chemistry. For those thus admitted to Junior membership, a regular plan should be followed which will admit them to Associateship and eventually Fellowship as further requirements of education or experience, or both, are fulfilled.

Through the lack of a formal membership committee, membership in the Institute has not increased as it should. Through proper publicity at gatherings of chemists and in chemical publications, the Institute should be kept constantly before those who are eligible for membership.

There is no apology or explanation necessary in asking any qualified chemist to join the Institute. Many chemists and teachers knew nothing of it until it was called to their attention by the arrival of *The* CHEMIST during the spring. Many of those who were opposed to it at the time of its organization have come to see their misunderstanding of its true purpose, and have joined our ranks.

Institute members can be of great service in filling out the questionnaire which is soon to be sent out, and by distributing this questionnaire to any and all known *eligible* chemists. Such a service will help to bring the Institute to the attention of those who ought to know about it, and will undoubtedly facilitate the gathering of the information needed for the economic survey.

REPORT ON GROUP INSURANCE

To the Council, American Institute of Chemists:

Your Committee, appointed to inquire into the feasibility of obtaining Group Insurance for the members of the Institute, is obliged to advise you that it is not practicable for the Institute to obtain Group Insurance, whether it be for Health, Accident, or Life.

We have been in touch with every insurance company in the United States and, in order to obtain a reduction in rate, we must guarantee a minimum of 100 Policies to the insurance company. Even then, the rate would be within 5% of the standard rate. In order to obtain a reasonable reduction, at least 250 Policies must be taken out. This would mean that the Institute must guarantee that 50% of its membership will take out such an insurance policy, and we are not in position to do this.

Furthermore, it seems that all insurance companies are unwilling to insure chemists as a group. The general conception among Insurance people is that "the Chemist is a dangerous individual, who is smoking, while sitting half asleep, on a barrel of dynamite which will go off any minute."

As Group insurance, therefore, we could obtain insurance only at the most expensive and most hazardous rate. A large number of chemists are doing executive and office work and are not exposed to grave dangers. As individuals, we are able to obtain a lower rate than as a group, and the difference in rate between the most hazardous and the non-hazardous occupation is 50 to 100%.

Your Committee begs to suggest that the American Institute of Chemists drop its effort to secure Group Insurance as being impracticable and not feasible.

Respectfully submitted,
Henry Arnstein, *Chairman*

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS:

Your Educational Committee begs to report as follows:

The Educational Committee has made a study of the courses offered in chemistry in the different institutions of learning and found that in general no prescribed course for training is offered for the Profession of Chemistry.

If chemistry is to be recognized as a profession, it is essential that a definite course of training be prescribed and that those who wish to prepare for service in the profession know at the outset of their academic training what the profession demands of them. A careful study has been made of the different branches of the chemical profession to see what types of service each requires and what kind of training would be adequate to meet the requirements.

As a result of this study, we have formulated a minimum course of training which we believe would be adequate for the Profession of Chemistry. This has been reported to the Council and published in *The* CHEMIST for March, 1930. It was recommended to the Council that this suggested minimum course should be sent to a selected group of chemistry teachers in colleges and universities for their opinion and that a letter should accompany this, asking for the co-operation of the teachers of chemistry in formulating and getting established a minimum course of training for the Profession of Chemistry. This has been done and it is hoped that the response will enable us to formulate a definite plan for submission to the Council at an early date next fall.

Not only must we formulate a minimum course of training but we must find a way to interest the colleges and universities to adopt such a course and make the necessary changes in the curriculum to admit chemistry to the ranks of professional studies.

We contend that chemistry should be on a plane with the professions such as Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Colleges and universities offer today courses that are designed to fit students for these professions and we must find a way to secure for the Profession of Chemistry similar recognition and see that the training for the profession is specified both as to prerequisites and the professional course of training.

M. L. CROSSLEY, *Chairman*

Discussion

DR. LUKENS offered the information that:

"in a recent canvass of various courses in educational institutions, he found that there are alarmingly few courses offered in chemistry as such. The Institute can help chemists and themselves by encouraging the giving of such courses in more institutions than are now offering them. Chemists are not recognized as such because so few institutions have courses in chemistry. Courses in chemical engineering are increasing but prescribed

courses in chemistry seem to be decreasing."

DR. CLARKE expressed some thoughts that he expected would be very unpopular, but he wanted to make it definitely understood that there are differences of opinion on what constitutes broad "education" for chemists.

". . . After interviewing many young men who have come to me for employment, I find that the trouble is not that they do not know enough economics, enough English, or enough mathematics but that they do not know enough chemistry. I understood Dr. Crossley to say that they should have ten credit hours of physics, eighteen of mathematics, and twenty-four of chemistry. This twenty-four hours is less than five per cent. of the whole and I cannot help feeling that the recommendation of this committee expresses a dangerous point of view.

"If a student cannot write good English, no amount of College English is going to make him write it any better; but if he has talent he will write it anyway. The emphasis on cultural courses takes the place of emphasis on chemistry. Also, I think physics should be given greater prominence than mathematics."

DR. CROSSLEY: In my report the suggested number of hours for chemistry was thirty-two hours, and forty-four hours in graduate chemistry.

MISS WALL, drawing from her early teaching experience in Business English as well as sciences, believes that:

"the cure for some of the incoherent reports and painful addresses occasionally made by chemists lies in training science students in composition work, both oral and written. Scientific English is the most exact English there is; and next comes modern business English. 'If the thoughts are there the words will follow;' therefore, any chemist who really knows the chemistry involved in what he wants to say will be helped to say it better by studying composition, and Business English, rather than rhetoric and literature as such."

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON NAVY YARD CHEMISTS

TO THE COUNCIL, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS:

Our full report, which was submitted to you practically a year ago, was published in *The* CHEMIST for January, 1930. The situation is unchanged to date, except that the promise made to ameliorate the conditions of the navy chemist has not been fulfilled.

The original Report was submitted to Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, who has been replaced in President Hoover's Administration by Secretary Adams. Therefore I would suggest that the same Report be submitted again to the present Secretary of the Navy.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY ARNSTEIN, *Chairman*

Discussion

In opening the discussion of the excellent report, Dr. Breithut took occasion to thank Dr. Arnstein for the time, devotion, energy, and enthusiasm he has always shown in his work for the Institute.

DR. CHAPIN of the Navy Yard, corroborated the statement that:

"nothing has been done to better the conditions outlined in this report since

the passage of the Welch Bill in August a year ago. This bill covered some small increases in salary but was not put into effect to place the chemists of the Navy Department on equal ratings or on equal salaries for a given rating as those offered by the civil service under advertisements or in the departments of the government. The local wage board at this yard made no request for changes for chemists of any kind, but changes were made for other technical activities not approved by the department.

REPORT ON PUBLICITY

To THE PRESIDENT AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL:

Your Chairman of publicity has been functioning officially only since December. Much of the work has been done in connection with the activities of the New York Chapter, and this has been covered in the report to that chapter.

The Annual Meeting of 1929, featuring the award of the Medal to Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, received considerable notice in the public press, and the detailed reports of speeches, etc., as published in the *Journal of Chemical Education* for June, 1929, assured its being brought to the attention of the chemical profession.

The publicity given to the work which has been done by the Institute in bringing about increased compensation and better conditions for municipal chemists in New York was due largely to the efforts of their own committee during 1929.

In February we prepared a special release on the award of the medal to George Eastman. This was given to the *Associated Press*, as well as to all individual newspapers and scientific and trade periodicals which might be interested.

The Annual Meeting of 1930 has been covered by a special release in advance from the *Associated Press*, and various stories and news items furnished to local papers in Philadelphia, with co-operation of the local committee.

In general, there has been good co-operation between the *Associated Press* and individual news papers on matters of public interest pertaining to the Institute. We shall be assured of it in future, if we can guarantee to furnish sufficient "news" to warrant it.

Respectfully submitted,
FLORENCE E. WALL

HELP WANTED

REPORTERS FOR *The* CHEMIST. **Qualifications:** must be argus-eyed and completely *chemist-conscious;* **Duties:** collect and send news items to the Editor—anything and everything of interest to the membership; **Compensation:** nothing guaranteed beyond heartfelt thanks, credit for the contributions, and some of that inner coziness which always results from Doing Good for a Cause.

REPORT ON MUNICIPAL CHEMISTS OF NEW YORK

The activities of the Institute in behalf of the New York City chemists date back to December, 1928. At that time the city chemists were casting about for ways and means of securing that professional recognition which is rightfully theirs. Upon invitation, Dr. Breithut addressed us on the aims and purposes of the Institute. As a result of that address a considerable number of city chemists joined the Institute directly, and the group as a whole took heart in finding a national organization that sought those things for the profession as a whole, which we were seeking locally.

Upon the advice of Dr. Breithut, we made a statistical study of the status of the New York City chemists and allied professions. A detailed statement including a proposed schedule of grades and salaries was forwarded to the proper city authorities. That statement appeared in *The* CHEMIST of November, 1929. An appeal was also circulated among civic and professional organizations, and this served as a means of rallying them to the support of our National council. On September 26, 1929, the Institute forwarded to the city authorities a resolution vigorously championing the cause of the city chemists.

Through the untiring efforts of our President, Dr. Breithut, who appeared before the various Commissioners and Boards, arguing, pleading, and pursuading, an appropriation of $60,000 "for the adjustment of salaries of chemists, etc." was included in the 1930 budget, and the Municipal Civil Service Commission went on record as recommending a schedule of grades and salaries for chemists substantially in agreement with the one prepared by ourselves.

It was, of course, unreasonable to expect that evils of long standing would be corrected at one stroke. They were not. Our most important requests, those calculated to give to our profession the same recognition as the engineers, failed of adoption. The proposed classification and grading approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission was rejected by the Budget Director. No basic changes were made in the entrance salaries and these still remain as low as heretofore. Of the $60,000 appropriated only $29,800 was actually apportioned to the chemists. The remainder was used to inflate the "etc." of the clause which set down the purpose of the appropriation; namely, "For the adjustment of the salaries of chemists, etc."

Notwithstanding the fact that the results fall far short of our aims, it is nevertheless true that a considerable advance has been attained both materially and morally.

Of the material advances the following are worthy of note:

1. The average salary of the

service has been raised from $2606 in 1929 to $3240 in 1930—an increase of over $600.

2. The fraction of the service receiving less than $3000 per annum has been reduced from 78% in 1929 to 50% in 1930.

3. The fraction of the service receiving less than $2500 per annum has been reduced from 58% in 1929 to 5% in 1930.

Likewise the rate of increase of the average salary with years of service shows a considerable advance. The initial entrance salary remains practically the same as it was; the largest increase is for men over twenty years in service; and during the most effective period of service, namely from five to twenty years, the increase is only a thousand dollars over a period of fifteen years, or an average increase of $67 per annum.

Of the moral advances the following are worthy of note:

1. The new spirit of professional consciousness and professional solidarity which now pervades the entire service, and

2. The fact that the Municipal Civil Service Commission is on record in favor of an adequate classification of chemists.

The New York City chemists dare to hope that with the continued support of the Institute the original goals may be attained in the near future.

In passing, I want to mention some of the undertakings of the municipal chemists which are an evidence of their professional solidarity. Eager to help in the great work of the Institute, the members of our Association have pledged themselves to raise the sum of $500 which we hope to turn over in the near future to the treasury of the Institute to assist in the good work. We have also decided to circularize our fellow municipal chemists in other cities throughout the country, pointing out to them the importance of becoming part of our professional organization, the A.I.C. As for ourselves, we now count about thirty-five members in the Institute, and we hope to increase that number shortly.

In conclusion, I wish to convey the deep appreciation felt by the municipal chemists for the personal efforts of our president, Dr. Breithut. We feel that the successes so far attained we owe in large measure to his able and most generous efforts in our behalf.

Respectfully submitted,
JACOB JAY, *Chairman*

Discussion

MR. KENNEY, Chief Chemist of the Municipal Laboratory of New York, commented as follows:

"I feel very much disappointed that we have not been able to get the full recognition which we anticipated for chemists. This is something that will require further strenuous work. We were told that we could not expect to get the same recognition as the engineers. There

is a distorted view in the minds of many persons as to the value of a chemist. One way to overcome that is to start an educational campaign to enlighten the public, and the first thing is to let them know what the profession demands. Many people think that engineers do everything in the building of bridges or buildings, but they forget that the chemist gives the engineers the facts, and tells them what materials will stand the wear and tear of the building or bridge. Dr. Breithut will have to give them the facts and let them see that the chemist as a professional man is equal to the engineer."

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

New York

The Council of the Chapter held one meeting during the year on September 25, 1929. At this meeting the various standing committees of the Chapter were elected and a program was planned for each of eight scheduled chapter meetings.

The first meeting, on October 11, 1929, was addressed by Dr. I. Maurice Wormser, Professor at Fordham University and Editor of the New York Law Journal, on the subject, *Principles of Contract Law for Chemists.*

At the second meeting on November 15, 1929, Fellow George Barsky addressed the meeting on the topic, *Facing Our Economic Problems.* Following the talk and the discussion which was aroused, the Chairman appointed a Committee of Messrs. Barsky, Quigley, and Herstein to consider the report on the points raised by Dr. Barsky.

The meeting of December 13, 1929, was addressed by Prof. Neil E. Gordon on *The Education of the Chemist.*

At the meeting on January 17, 1930, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Director of the New York Academy of Medicine, spoke on *Professional Ethics.* This meeting brought out the largest attendance of the season to date, showing the great interest in this topic.

The meeting of February 7, 1930, was addressed by Mr. B. Whitney Ferguson of the Brooklyn Technical High School on *High School Chemistry.* Mr. Ferguson told of an interesting experiment in technical education which is being carried out under his direction.

At this meeting it was voted to repeal *Article XII* of the Chapter By-Laws relating to the assessment and collection of Chapter Dues.

The March 7th meeting of the Chapter was Employer's Night. Dr. Walter S. Landis, Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Co., Mr. A. V. H. Mory of theBakelite Co., and Mr. Vermilye of the National Aniline Co., spoke on the *Education of the Chemist from the Employer's Point of View.*

On April 4, 1930, the Chapter had its most ambitious as well as

its most successful meeting to date. Over one hundred members and their guests came to hear Dr. H. T. Clarke tell of the British Institute of Chemistry, and our foreign guest, Mr. F. J. Hambly, President of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, reported on the history and status of his organization.

The annual meeting was held on May 2, 1930. The officers and chairmen of the various standing and special committees of the Chapter reported on their work for the year. The following officers were elected for the coming season: *Chairman*, Frederick J. Kenney; *Vice-Chairman*, Benjamin T. Brooks; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Leon V. Quigley. *Representative to National Council*, Karl M. Herstein; *Chapter Councilors*, G. Barsky and P. J. Wood.

In particular the reports of G. Barsky for the Committee on Economic Welfare and of F. J. Kenney for the Committee on Economic Survey aroused great interest from the Chapter and were unanimously approved.

The Chapter Treasury commenced the season with a balance of $77.44. Received during the year $374.80. Disbursed $430.18. Leaving a Balance of $22.06. The Chapter has grown during the past year from 296 to 348.

Respectfully submitted,
KARL M. HERSTEIN,
Secretary-Treasurer

Pennsylvania

The activities of the season commenced with the meeting held at the Engineers' Club, Philadelphia, on September 11, 1929.

Chairman Dr. Arnstein outlined the plans for the year, including preparations for the Annual Meeting. A committee on attendance was appointed. Dr. Arnstein announced that he would be away for several months, and that Mr. Bertolet would take his place as chairman during his absence.

On October 1st, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Crossley, who spoke on the economic questions involved in the practice of chemistry and how to meet them. A discussion followed.

On November 5th, the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. E. Krauss of the Service Department of the du Pont Co. He spoke on *Chemists and Their Employment*, and discussed the methods used by his firm in hiring selecting employees.

On December 3rd, Mr. Louis Necho, Patent Attorney of Philadelphia, discussed *Contract and How It Affects the Chemist*. This was a very interesting and instructive talk.

On January 14th, Dr. Arnstein spoke on his trip to South America, and told of conditions prevailing in the chemical industry there.

At the February 4th meeting, Dr. H. C. Porter, Consulting Chemist and Fuel Engineer, and Mr. E. F. Cayo, of the firm of S. P. Sadtler & Son, Inc., Consulting

Chemists, both Fellows of the Institute, discussed the *Relationship of the Chemist to His Client.*

On March 4th, Mr. F. D. Jones, Chief Chemist for Phillips & Jacobs, Philadelphia, spoke on *The Chemist's Relation to Society.*

On April 1st, Dr. Joseph P. Harmer, of the Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, spoke on *Business Organization and Management.* The following officers for the coming year were elected at this meeting: *Chairman,* Franklin D. Jones; *Vice-Chairman,* Eugene F. Cayo; *Secretary,* Benjamin Levitt; *Treasurer,* William S. Berry; *Councilor,* Eugene F. Cayo.

Statement of the treasurer: Balance on hand Sept., 1929: $20.00; Receipts during 1929–30, $44.60; Total, $64.60. Disbursements, postage, etc., $34.38; Balance, May, 1930, $30.22.

A special meeting was held on April 29th to make final arrangements for the Annual Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
BENJAMIN LEVITT, *Secretary*

Washington

The first meeting of the year was held November 1, 1929, in the Board Room of the Cosmos Club. It was decided to hold monthly meetings during the year in an effort to bring about a sustained interest in Institute affairs by the local membership. It was also voted at the first meeting to amend the chapter by-laws so as to make the season of the local chapter coincide with that of the national organization.

At the December meeting: Mr. I. J. Roberts, Past-President of the Washington Institute of Bankers, on the subject: *How Chemists Can Serve the Banking Industry.* Mr. Roberts pointed out the growing importance of the usefulness of the chemist in an advisory capacity to bank executives. This is mainly due to the sweeping changes being brought about in practically every industry through the adoption of new and improved chemical processes.

January meeting: Mr. W. N. Rehlaender, assistant to the Director of Personnel and Business Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, talked on *Classification Work as Applied to the Professional Worker.* Mr. Rehlaender emphasized the need of standard specifications for the various classes of work performed by chemists in the Federal Service and suggested that the Institute could perform a real service by drawing up such specifications. He stated that if they were properly formulated, such a set of specifications could be of immense help in expediting the re-allocation of chemists who are really deserving of reclassification.

February meeting: Dr. S. L. Hilton, past president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, talked on *Chemical Licensure.* The speaker traced the development of the present laws governing the licensing of pharmacists and pointed

out where other professional organizations might benefit by their experience. He urged the Institute to direct its energy toward obtaining a licensing law for chemists in the District of Columbia by Congressional legislation which might serve as a model for the rest of the country. Such a plan would tend to prevent the enactment of conflicting legislation in the several states.

May meeting: Dr. Neil E. Gordon, professor of Chemical Education at Johns Hopkins University and Editor of the *Journal of Chemical Education*, was the speaker. Subject: *Chemical Education and the American Institute of Chemists.* (Separate report, page 40.)

As a result of Mr. Rehlaender's talk at the January meeting the chapter decided to concentrate its efforts toward formulating a set of standard specifications governing the classification of chemists. To this end a committee was appointed, with L. N. Markwood as chairman, to make a preliminary draft for consideration by the Chapter. This draft of the specification was presented at the February meeting and copies of it were distributed to those present for careful study.

The March and April meetings were almost entirely devoted to a discussion of the committee's report and several minor amendments to the original draft were suggested. The Committee was instructed to draw up a revised set of specifications in accordance with the suggestions of the chapter. The final report was accepted by the chapter and was handed to Mr. Rehlaender for consideration by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration of the Department of Agriculture. A copy of the final report was sent to the National Secretary.

At the April meeting, which has now been established as the annual meeting of the Chapter, the following officers were elected for next season: *Chairman*, Daniel F. J. Lynch; *Vice-Chairman*, Colin W. Whittaker; *Secretary*, Orville E. May; *Treasurer*, Cornelius E. Senseman.

As a whole the year has been fairly successful, but ways and means of bringing about a larger attendance at the meetings are urgently needed. It is to be regretted that only about one-fourth of the membership can be brought out, especially when the meeting is addressed by a prominent man. The impression on the speaker cannot but be unfavorable. An unhealthy situation exists in the confinement of nearly the entire membership of the local chapter to one Bureau of the Dept. of Agriculture. During the coming year a concerted effort is to be made to extend the membership to other institutions in Washington employing chemists so that a more balanced organization will result.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL F. J. LYNCH, *Chairman*

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CHAPTERS

New York

The annual meeting of the New York Chapter was held at The Chemists' Club, on May 2nd. Officers for the coming season were elected as follows: *Chairman*, Frederick J. Kenney, Municipal Laboratory; *Vice-Chairman*, B. T. Brooks, Consulting Chemist; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Leon V. Quigley, Bakelite Corporation; *Councilors for three years*, George Barsky, American Cyanamid Company, and P. J. Wood, Oriental Silk Printing Co.; *for National Council*, Karl M. Herstein, Hochstadter Laboratories.

No program was planned because all reports were to be thrown open for discussion.

The report of the Treasurer was as follows: Balance on hand, June, 1929, $77.44; Receipts during the season, $374.80; Total, $452.24. Disbursements, $430.10; Balance on hand, $22.06.

MISS WALL reported for the Publicity Committee that newspapers and scientific and trade papers had given good co-operation during the season.

MR. BARSKY, reporting for his Committee on Economic Advancement, summarized the needs of the Institute as: 1. larger membership; 2. an efficient employment organization. He discussed what had been done in the matter of group insurance, and suggested that the Institute enter into discussion with the Engineering Foundation, Inc.,[1] to see if the latter organization would allow ours to participate in the advantages of their excellent employment bureau.

During the discussion which followed, DR. CROSSLEY told of the co-operation between the Bureau of Employment of The Chemists' Club (of which Fellow Herbert R. Moody is Chairman) and the Institute. New registrants are asked whether or not they are members of the Institute; and preference is given to our members. Each month the Bureau publishes in *The* CHEMIST a list of desirable positions which they are not able to fill from their own lists, thus making these positions available to Institute members who otherwise might not know of them.

MR. KENNEY, whose committee had worked rather closely with Mr. Barsky's group, reported on the questionnaire which has been drafted to send to chemists. He exhibited a large chart and explained the form in detail.

The questions on this chart are designed to determine personal knowledge as to kind of chemical work, publications, and patents, education and degrees, salary, manner in which position was obtained, such as through a college or university, through family or friends, through personal planning, through outstanding achievement, through an agency, by advertisement, by

[1] Formerly called the United Engineering Societies.

examination or by solicitation of employer. A good example of *outstanding achievement* is found in the case of a man who develops through research some achievement of economic value; this might be published in a newspaper and come to the attention of an employer interested in this line of work. Another question covers membership in scientific societies of which there are ten or fifteen.

The form of the questionnaire is such that no chemist can reasonably object to giving the information requested, particularly since no exploitation is to be made; in fact it will be rather difficult to identify the sender. The tabulating and filing of the answers will, however, give the Institute access to invaluable information both for its own needs, and for those who inquire regularly for information on the possibilities and prospects in professional chemistry.

Employers will be able to draw on it for names of responsible chemists for a certain type of work; adequate compensation for types of work will be established. Heretofore chemists have unconsciously set a low scale of compensation for certain types of service through their ignorance of their actual value. The personal equation enters largely into the matter, but in the case of a young and unknown chemist, confidence in the Institute would undoubtedly have weight with employers and the evaluated pay would be forthcoming.

DR. CROSSLEY commented further:

Some chemists will say that this is advocating the methods of the labor union, which is interested in getting the maximum return for services. We need not worry about the labor union. The labor union is effective in its place and has done a marvellous piece of work not so much by its method, but by its contact with the public. The public was forced to a recognition of the rights of the laborer and by its sympathetic response has done more for the laborer than the labor union. This is what we wish to gain. We are not a union as some like to speak of it, as a group of dissatisfied people wanting to hold up someone else. But after all, what outstanding accomplishment in life has been achieved by people who are satisfied? I can think of nothing! Only the dissatisfied have ever accomplished anything worthwhile. If the Institute does not represent dissatisfied chemists, then there is no hope for the Institute. Mr. Kenney has made a significant remark, that the survey will cost money. We need your support, not only in money for this, but also in showing other chemists that we are doing something worthwhile. If there are 25,000 chemists in the United States, the Institute should have a much larger membership. No one should be ashamed to urge a friend to join the Institute!

DR. AMEND told a pertinent little story of finding Dr. ———, a highly qualified chemist, working as a mason on one of his buildings. The explanation was that as a chemist he could not make more than $25 a week, but that as a mason he was paid $10 a day, enjoyed a five-day week, and knew definitely that he could be making $18 a day within about three months.

In taking office as Chairman of the chapter, Mr. Kenney called for a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Crossley, retiring Chairman, and said, in part:

"... There is no more sincere or earnest member in the Institute. There is no one with the principles of the Institute so much to heart as Dr. Crossley. Some of the policies which Dr. Crossley has so rigidly stood for are going to place the Institute in a wonderful position, and we shall try to reach his goal."

Washington

The Washington Chapter held its final meeting of the season at the Cosmos Club on Thursday evening, May 1st. Twenty-eight members and guests attended the dinner; no business was transacted.

The guest of honor and speaker for the evening was Dr. Neil E. Gordon, of The Johns Hopkins University, who addressed the gathering on the subject of *Chemical Education and the American Institute of Chemists.*

Dr. Gordon stressed the importance of close co-operation between the Institute and the universities in educational matters of interest to the chemical profession, and emphasized the necessity for a broad grounding in the humanities as well as thorough training in the fundamentals of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. He pointed out the desirability of establishing courses in advanced chemistry wherever possible which would enable the practicing chemist who had not taken postgraduate work, and wished to keep abreast of recent advances in chemistry, to broaden himself in his science and thus bring about a steady growth in his usefulness.

The speaker expressed his approval of the plan to obtain as far as possible a complete and authentic history of the training, experience and general character of each member of the Institute so as to eliminate the wastefulness often involved in placing the chemist in the position where he could be of most value to society. Finally, he urged that the qualifications of each applicant for membership in the Institute be carefully considered both as to scholarship and character, to insure a solid and enduring development of the Institute.

At the conclusion of Dr. Gordon's address considerable discussion ensued. Among other things it was brought out that the consensus of opinion in the chapter was that the present requirement concerning educational qualifications for fellowship be amended so as to read "six years of collegiate and postgraduate training in chemistry or chemical engineering or *their equivalent.*"

ORVILLE E. MAY, *Secretary*

Please pass this copy of *The* CHEMIST on to some eligible chemist who is not yet a member of the Institute. Additional copies and an application blank may be obtained from the secretary, Howard S. Neiman. See form inside back cover.

EMPLOYMENT NOTES

The Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club is co-operating with the American Institute of Chemists, so that some of the better positions listed with the Bureau may be brought to the attention of Institute members. The Bureau welcomes correspondence with any one interested in the following openings:

1212 Research Chemist with thorough training in organic and inorganic chemistry, and good experience in cement and ceramics. This man should know research laboratory methods, and have a knowledge of German.
1232 Chemical Engineer to handle detailing and designing in the drafting room.
1235 Man with good knowledge of rubber chemistry and rubber factory operation. This is for contact work of a service nature.
1240 Metallurgist with training in metallography and inorganic physical chemistry for combination of teaching and industrial research.
1251 Man experienced in petroleum industry.

The Bureau also has various positions for recent graduates, either bachelor's, master's, or doctor's, within the last two years.

It should of course be understood that Institute members would receive introductions to these employers only under the conditions of the Bureau's regular contract.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Miss Irene C. Diner (page 22), Natural Sound Amplifying System, Inc., Box 549, Morris Plains, New Jersey.

Solomon Feinstone (page 23), 6706 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles A. Fort (page 23), Glen Echo, Maryland.

Leon Jaffe, 926 South Boulevard, Bronx, N. Y. C.

R. E. Lee (page 29), Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Robert J. Moore (page 31), Bakelite Corporation, 230 Grove St., Bloomfield, N. J.

E. J. Muhs (page 32), 72 Bellmore St., Floral Park, N. Y.

G. W. Macpherson Phillips (page 33), American Cyanamid Co., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Raphael Rosen (page 35), 203 S. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Karl B. Thews (page 38), Thews-Harbison-Thews, Inc., 908 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul R. Krause (page 28), Barnegat, N. J.

Clair C. Catherman, R. D. No. 2, Poland, Ohio.

Please note these changes and keep your book up to date.

PERSONAL

R. F. Revson has formed his own company specializing in chemicals for the cosmetic industries, and has opened offices at 110 West 40th Street, New York.

THE NEW MEMBERS

Fellows

I. MATHEW BERK, Chemist, 56 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

JAMES M. CHALK, Chemist, Queensboro Municipal Laboratory, 68 Hunters Point Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

RAYMOND HERTWIG, Director, Research and Quality Control, Hecker H-O Co., Inc., Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, New York.

HILTON IRA JONES, Research Director, National Selected Morticians and other companies, 520 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES A. KRAUS, Research Professor of Chemistry, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

JOSEPH V. MEIGS, Patent Attorney, Bohleber & Ledbetter, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

H. T. NEWMAN, Chemist, Central Testing Laboratory, 480 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.

JOHN M. ORT, Assistant Professor Biophysics, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.

JOHN C. PERNERT, Research Chemist, Oldbury Electro Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, New York.

MISS ISABELLE DAVISON COLLINS, Chemist, Reed & Carnrick, 157 Von Wagenheim Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

NATHAN GALES, Chemist, Board of Health, City of New York, Foot of East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

E. EMMET REID, Professor of Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

MURRAY MORRIS RUBIN, 16 Sterling Street, Springfield, Mass.

OWEN LOUIS SHINN, Acting Director, Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAURICE C. TAYLOR, Chief Research Chemist, Mathieson Alkali Works, Niagara Falls, New York.

WILLARD CURTIS THOMPSON, 2002 San Antonio Street, Austin, Texas.

NAO UYEI, Professor, Organic Chemistry University of Denver, 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

EMANUEL WEIL WEITZENKORN, Associate Chemist, U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Associates

WILLIAM F. CHESTER, Chemist, Queensboro Municipal Laboratory, 68 Hunters Point Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

RUFUS PATTERSON PERRY, Director, Department of Chemistry, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

Juniors

MAX EPSTEIN, Science Teacher, Pershing Junior High School, 49th Street and 9th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

OSCAR KOHN, Junior Chemist, Queensboro Municipal Laboratory, 68 Hunters Point Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

MISS MADELINE C. GOMILA, Assistant City Chemist, City Hall Annex, 6th Floor, New Orleans, La.

Please paste these new names in your Year Book.

EDITORIAL

Random Thoughts for the Summer

With this issue *The* CHEMIST goes into retirement until October. We hope that the recommendations in the editor's report (did you read it, on page 25?), will be truly helpful in producing "Bigger and Better Chemists." With an adequate staff of news gatherers, *The* CHEMIST can guarantee to keep before its readers things well worthy of their notice.

Among our random thoughts is one about the man, whoever and wherever he is, who thinks that "The Institute is becoming a labor union for New York City chemists." Which Is Absurd, as they say in geometry. A glance at the roster will show that many of the most prominent chemists in the country are members of the Institute, and that more and more of these men are joining it, as they come to understand its aims and objectives.

Anyway, aren't the city chemists people? Those of us who heard Mr. Kenney's first address to the New York Chapter in February, 1929, could gather that in the pre-Gaynor days when the classification of employees seems to have been made no one had a very clear idea of where chemists belong. They were actually listed as "Ungraded Service," in company with the bus starter, morgue-keeper, prison orderly, auto truck driver, cook, etc.

Mr. Jay's report (page 32) tells how the Institute came to be interested in their cause, and whatever victory they have gained was due principally to the recommendations of the Institute as represented officially by Dr. Breithut.

This will also serve to answer a chemist who tells you that he has not yet joined the Institute because he has been waiting to see what it would accomplish.

Co-operation between the Institute and the Government in the reclassification and grading of chemists in civil service (see page 37), will be another notable achievement, when, as, and if it comes to pass. And then we have the hardy perennial question—"What To Do About The Navy?"

Much of the misunderstanding of the true value of chemical work and chemists comes from the want of appreciation of technical knowledge on the part of those who do the employing. The Eastman Kodak Company is outstanding among industries which have recognized and rewarded the ability of their technically trained men, but these men have not been advanced on their knowledge of science alone.

So, our last thought brings us right around in a circle to a point that has often been mentioned in these pages; *i. e.*, that when more chemists know enough of other things beside chemistry to earn executive positions for themselves

in the countless lines of work which can employ chemical service and scientifically trained minds, there will be more of "those higher up" to see that other chemists are rewarded proportionately.

The American Institute of Chemists deserves the active support of all chemically trained men and women, wherever they are, or whatever they are doing—as executives, employees, teachers, writers, or consultants.

Remember the war slogan and "Do Your Bit." Send to the Secretary for application blanks, and deliver them personally to other chemists who deservedly seek the same professional recognition as the lawyer, the physician, and the engineer.

F. E. W.

"*The* CHEMIST IS YOUR PAPER; MAKE IT YOUR PAPER!"

FORMS FOR NEXT ISSUE CLOSE SEPT. 15TH!

Please send everything intended for publication directly to the Editor, Florence E. Wall, 345 East 68th St., New York.

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